### Cape Wind Energy Project

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

USACE NAE-2004-338-1 (Formerly #200102913)

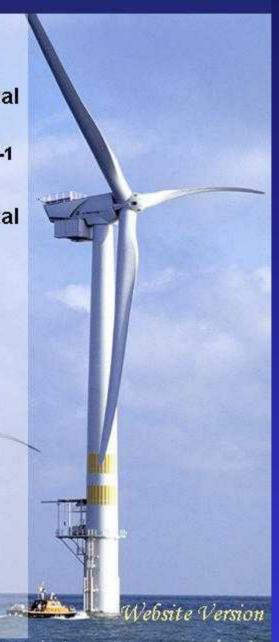
Draft Environmental Impact Report EOEA #12643

Development of Regional Impact CCC #JR#20084

November 2004



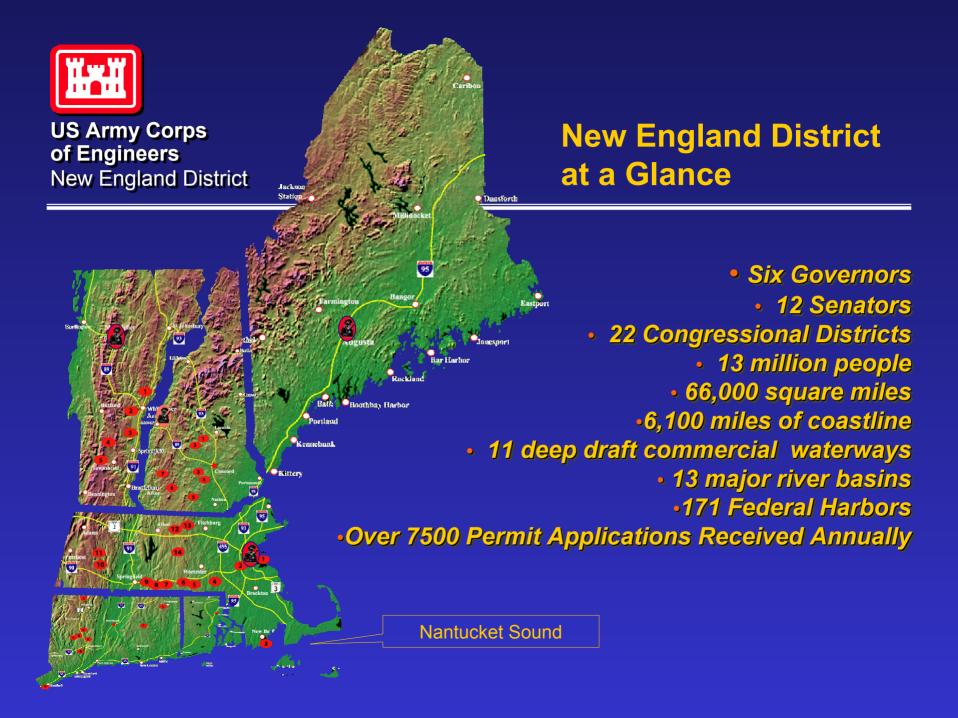
US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
New England District

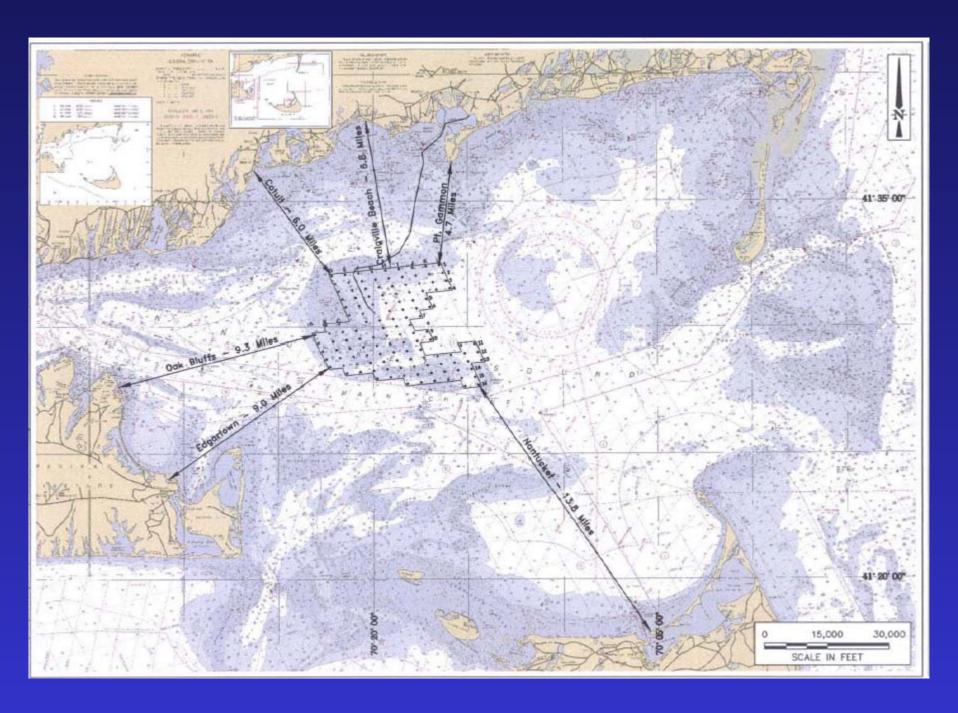




#### **Project Description**

- 454 MW capacity offshore wind power project
- Location at Horseshoe Shoals in Nantucket Sound
- 130 turbines, 100x200ft electric service platform
- 420 feet above MLLW
- Spread over 24 sq. mi. (1/3-1/2 mi spacing)
- 16-foot diameter piles w/scour mats will occupy 2 acres
- Providing power to ISO-NE grid, two 115kv AC transmission lines coming ashore in Yarmouth







### **Regulatory Authority**

Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act of 1899 - structures or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States

**Navigable waters** - "those waters of the United States that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to the mean high water mark, and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport interstate or foreign commerce."

Implementing Regulations: 33 CFR Part 320-330



## National Environmental Policy Act

Environmental Impact Statement is required for major federal actions significantly affecting the human environment

EIS documents the relevant effects & issues and reasonable alternatives of the proposed action.



## **Environmental Impact Statement**

- Range of alternatives
- •Birds, fish, marine mammals, benthos
- Endangered species-whales, turtles, birds
- Visual affect on historic districts
- Changes to ecosystem due to introduction of structures
- Property rights, public trust, environmental justice
- Aviation
- Socio-economic (recreation, tourism & fishing industries)
- Navigation
- Air Quality



### **Project Purpose**

Utility scale renewable energy facility providing power to the New England grid

What does "utility scale" mean?

**Applicant proposes 454 MW facility** 

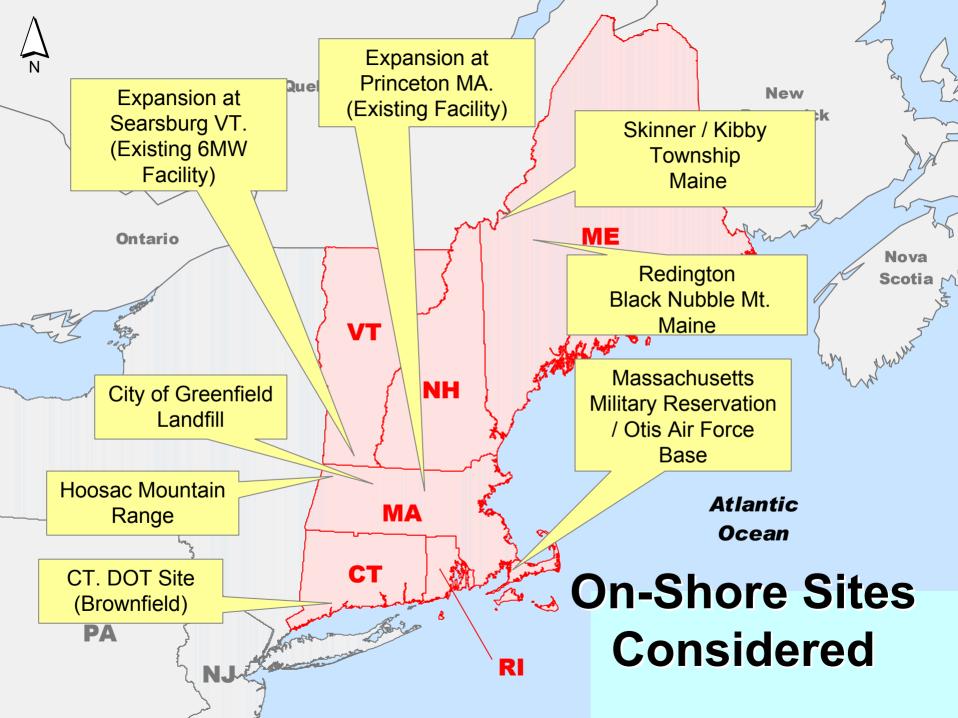
Recent power plant projects in ISO-NE grid are 200-1500 MW

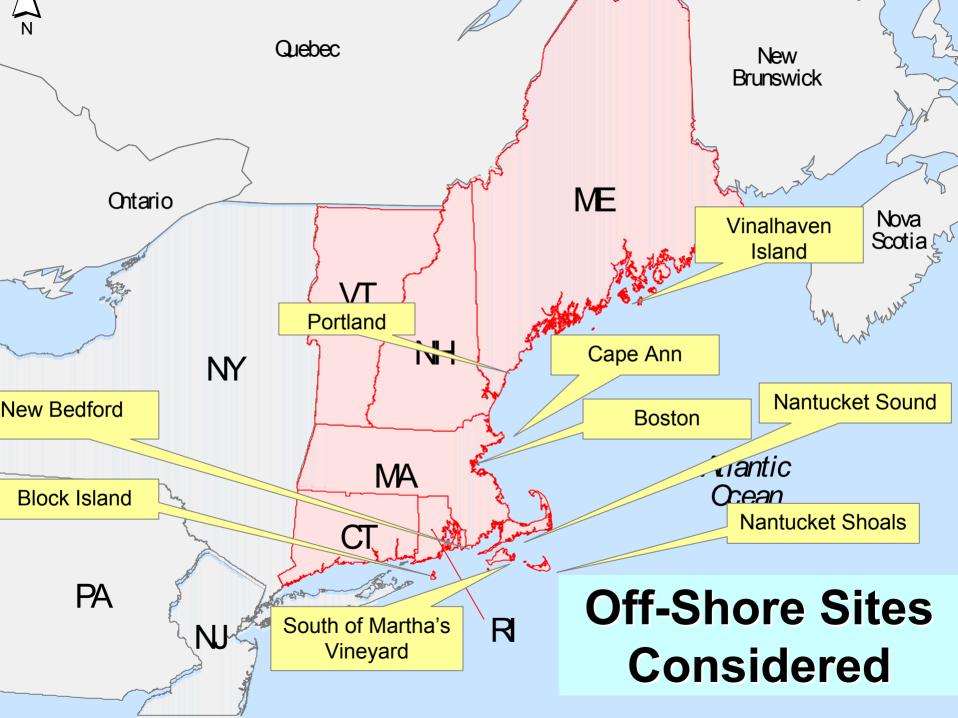
Reasonable range?



## Preliminary Screening Criteria

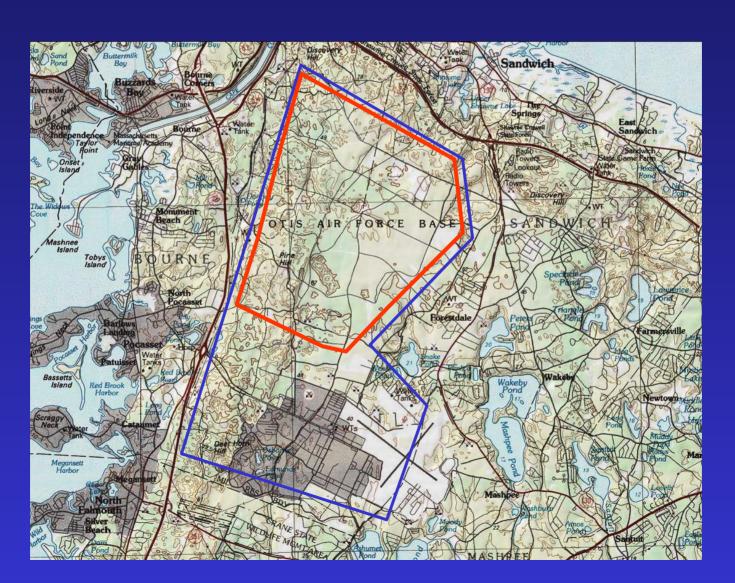
- •Sufficient surplus electric transmission capacity in the ISO-NE transmission system
- •Wind Power Classification of 4 or greater (Wind speeds >15.7 mph at 50 meters)
- •Available land or offshore water sheet area sufficient to accommodate a 200-1,500 MW wind energy project
- Engineering & design limitations
  - -Water depths, storm waves
- Legal & regulatory constraints
  - -State & federal park or conservation designation





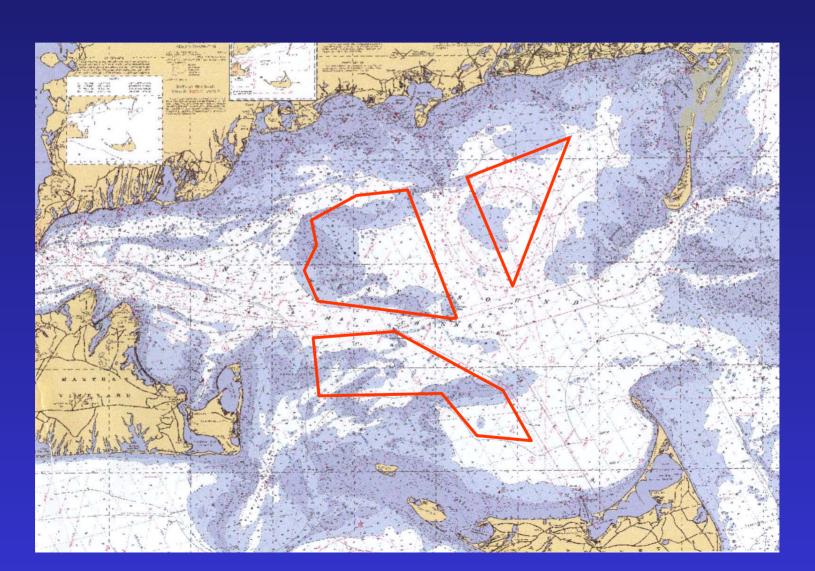
### **Onshore Alternative**

**Massachusetts Military Reservation, MA** 



## **Shallow Water Alternative**

**Nantucket Sound, MA** 



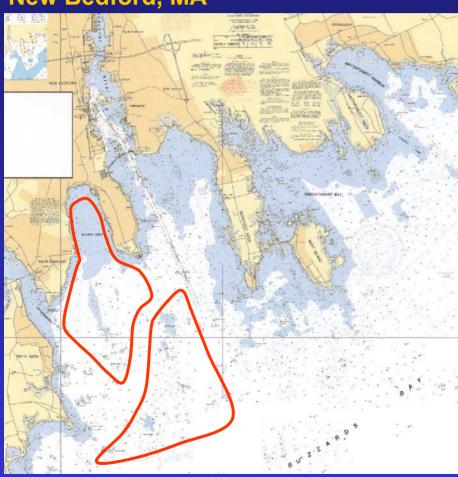
## **Deeper Water Alternative**

South of Tuckernuck Island, MA

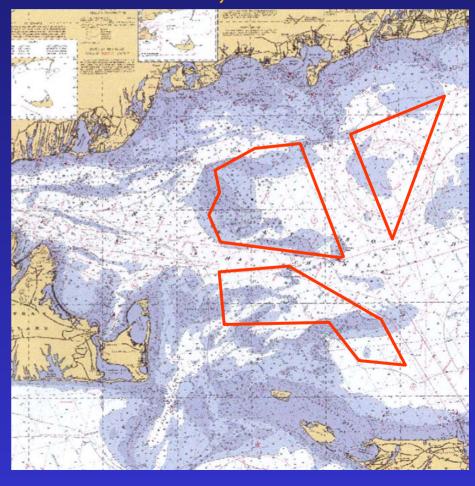


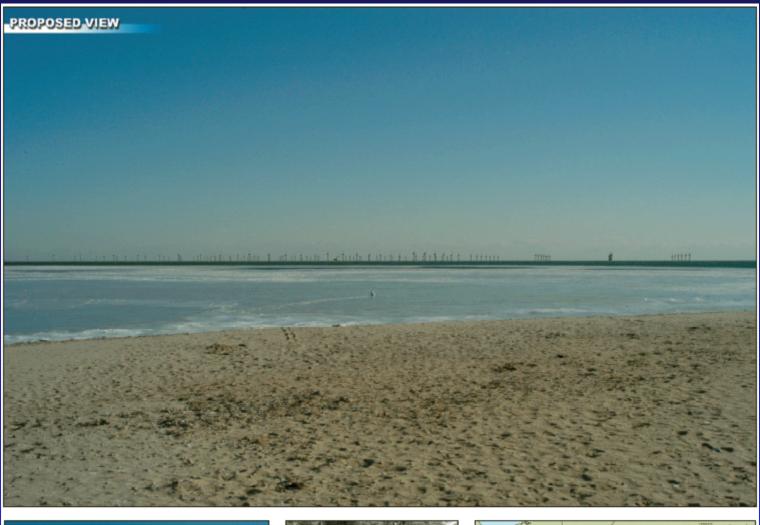
## **Combined Locations**

#### **New Bedford, MA**



#### Nantucket Sound, MA

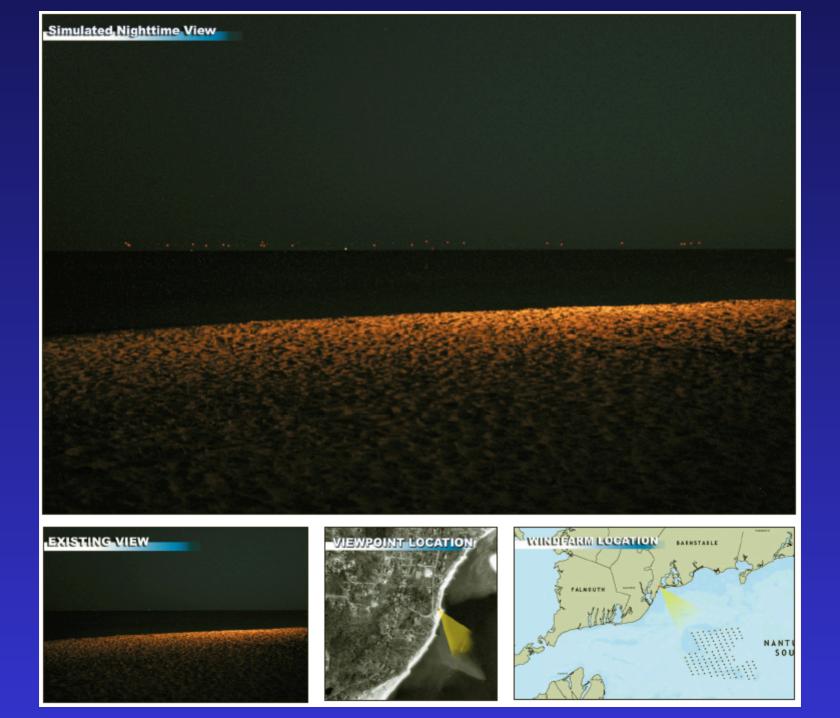














#### **Impacts & Benefits**

Geology
Oceanography
Fish
Benthic & Shellfish
Protected Marine
Species
Birds
Water Quality

Historic & Cultural
Resources
Noise
Navigation (air & sea)
Air & Climate
Telecommunications
Socio-economic



## Unusual Policy/Legal Issues

- Jurisdiction: Section 10 RHA
- State's offshore boundary: recent change seaward
- Public Trust: Property rights/Lack of policy on ocean use
- •Programmatic EIS: Is Corps right agency?



### Legal Challenge

August 19, 2002 - permit to install the Scientific Measurement Device Station (aka "Met. tower")

Aug. 30, 2002 - sued in Federal Court (Civil Action No. 02-11749-JLT). Opponents contend the Corps lacks jurisdiction, the applicant has no property interests, the EA is deficient and public review of the draft EA is required.

September 18, 2003 – Federal Court concurred with the government on all points.

February 16, 2005 - The decision was upheld in appeal.

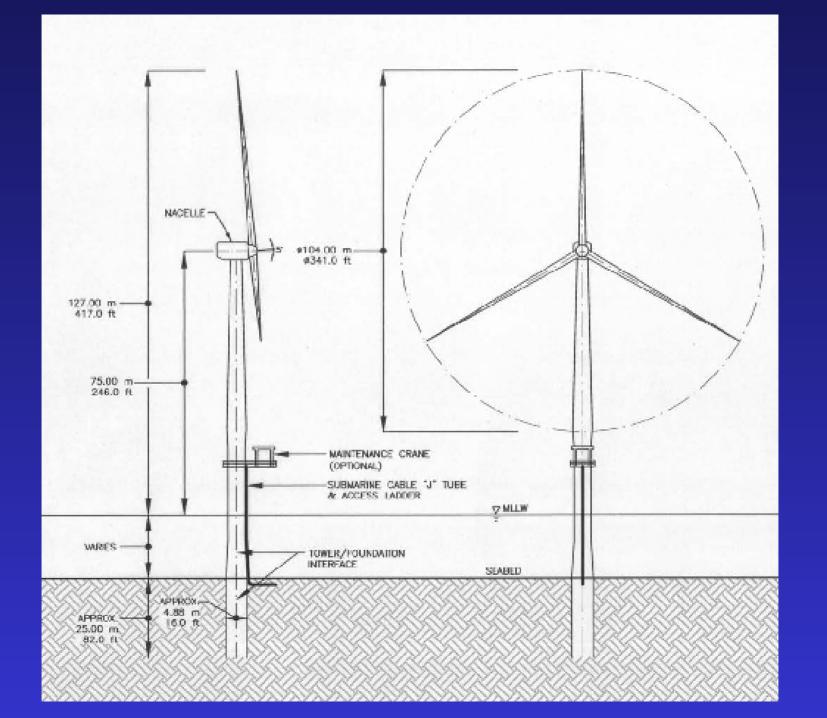




#### **Energy Policy Act of 2005**

## Sec 388. Alternate energy-related uses on the Outer Continental Shelf

- •protect the economic and land use interests of the United States through the management and oversight of alternate energy-related projects on the OCS.
- •establishes Mineral Management Service (DOI) management and oversight and provides for interagency coordination in the siting and permitting of alternate-energy activities.
- does not override any existing authority, but seeks to fills in a gap in the law with respect to alternate energy projects.





# Integrated Sequence of NEPA and the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Permitting Processes

